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ABSTRACT

The glossary is one of twenty in various subject areas of vocational education designed to assist the student in vocabulary mastery for particular vocational education courses. They are part of the Vocational Reading Power Project, Title III, E.S.E.A. This glossary is for a course in appliance repair. It is divided into two parts: one provides the student with two definitions for each term listed; the second part lists the same words with space for the student's definition. It is intended that upon completion of the course, mutually agreeable definitions for each term will be arrived at by the instructor and the students. These definitions will be made available to future students taking the course. (AG)

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APPLIANCE REPAIR
Glossary of Key Words

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ocational Reading Power
E.S.E.A. Title III

(II)

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To The Student

This Glossary of Key Words was prepared to help you in your course. The words that follow were judged by your instructor to be the most important for you to understand.

Directions

The Glossary is divided into two parts. The first part lists the key words at the left side of the page. Across from the key words are two definitions for that word. The "A" definition is more difficult and specific. The "B" definition is easier and more general. During a learning activity, you are to use both definitions to help you understand. After the learning activity, you are to write your definition of the word as you understand it.

The second part just lists words. There is space for you to write your understanding of those words. Also, at the end of the booklet are blank lines. Here, you and your instructor will list and define the words which were left out.

At the end of the course, your definitions and the instructor's definitions will be joined together. These will be printed and given to the students who come after you have graduated. It is hoped that, with your help, the future students of vocational education will be greatly benefited.

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a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

A.C.

a) Abbreviation for alternating current.
b) Same.

AGITATION

a) The act of being shaken or stirred roughly.
b) In laundering, it refers to the washing action of swishing water through the clothing fabrics.

ALIGNMENT

a) An adjustment to a line.
b) To line up or adjust.

AMMETER

a) An instrument that measures electric current or amperes.
b) Same.

AMPERE

a) Electrical term. Amount of current moved by one volt through a resistance of one OHM.
b) Current or amps.

APPLIANCES

a) (Electrical) A general term used to describe the many electric labor-saving devices used around the home such as washers, mixers, dryers, toasters, refrigerators, etc.
b) Same.

ARCING

a) The luminous bridge formed by the passage of a current across a gap between two conductors or terminals, due to incandescence of the conducting vapors.
b) A spark caused by electric current jumping across two points.

ARMATURE

a) The revolving part in a gernator or a motor. The vibrating or moving part of a relay or buzzer.
b) The part of a motor that turns.

ATOM

a) The smallest unitary constituent of a chemical element, composed of electrons, protons and neutrons whose numbers determine the element.
b) The smallest particle that makes up an element, a type of matter.

A.C.

AGITATION

ALIGNMENT

AMMETER

AMPERE

APPLIANCES

ARCING

ARMATURE

ATOM

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

AUTO TRANSFORMER

a) A transformer with a common primary and secondary winding. Step-up or step-down action is accomplished by taps on the common windings.
b) Same.

BAFFLE

a) A device to slow down the flow of air, gases or liquids.
b) Same.

BEARINGS

a) Any of the antifriction metals used as bearing surfaces such as brass, white metal, babbitt, etc.
b) Any antifriction metals used for a bearing surface, may also be made of balls in between two races known as a ball bearing.

BIMETAL

a) Two dissimilar metals joined in such a way that the assembly will change shape with a change in temperature.
b) Two different types of metals in one component.

BIMETAL SWITCH

a) Automatic switch which is made of two different types of metal. It opens and closes on temperature change.
b) Same.

BLEACH

a) To make or become white, pale or colorless.
b) A chemical to whiten or remove stains from material.

BLOWER

a) A mechanical device used to force air movement.
b) A machine for forcing air through a furnace, dryer, or building ducts.

BREAKER

a) A device used to pen an electric circuit (circuit breaker) when excessive current flows.
b) Same.

BRICK

a) Usually a glass or ceramic material in which a heater coil is implanted to make a burner or heating element.
b) Same.

AUTO TRANSFORMER

BAFFLE

BEARINGS

BIMETAL

BIMETAL SWITCH

BLEACH

BLOWER

BREAKER

BRICK

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

BUZZER

a) (Electrical) A magnetic device used as a call signal. The buzzer is made by a vibrating armature.
b) A signaling device similar to an electric bell, but without a hammer and causes a sound by the vibration of an armature.

CADMIUM

a) A chemical used in plating and in making certain alloys.
b) Chemical found in some silver solder. It is poisonous and not usually recommended for use. in refrigerators and freezers.

CALIBRATED

a) To fix, check or correct the graduations of an appliance or measuring instrument.
b) To adjust to a certain degree or scale.

CAM

a) A wheel or projection on shaft which gives alternating or irregular motion to a wheel or shaft. Also, an irregular shaped rotating or sliding part used to change circular motion to up and down motion.
b) A device on a rotating shaft which converts rotary motion to up and down or back and forth motion.

CAPACITOR

a) An electric condenser; something which receives and stores an electric charge. A capacitor blocks the flow of direct current and allows alternating current to pass.
b) Same.

CAUSTIC

a) Capable of burning, corroding or destroying living material.
b) Usually a chemical found in some detergents or soaps for added cleaning power.

CHASSIS

a) Frame or foundation which supports.
b) Same.

CIRCUIT

a) The electrical path in which current flows from the source through all electric components and then back to source.
b) The complete electrical path.

BUZZER

CADMIUM

CALIBRATED

CAM

CAPACITOR

CAUSTIC

CHASSIS

CIRCUIT

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

CLEVIS

a) (Metal) A u-shaped device used to connect a rod to a plate or lever.
b) A u-shaped piece of metal, with a pin or bolt passing through holes at the two ends, for attaching a plate or lever.

CLOCKWISE

a) Has universal meaning.
b) Same.

CLUTCH

a) A device for gripping something.
b) A coupling or device by which working parts of machinery may be made to engage or disengage.

COEFFICIENT

a) A quantity constant for a given substance, body or serves as a measure of some one of its properties.
b) Same.

COIL

a) A conductor as a copper wire wound in a spiral or other form.
b) Conductor that is wound tightly. It will produce a magnetic field when current flows through it.

COMBUSTION

a) The burning of a fuel-air mixture.
b) Burning.

COMMON

a) A junction where two or more wires go to or from different loads.
b) Same.

COMMUTATOR

a) A group of bars providing connections between armature coils and brushes. A mechanical switch to maintain current in one direction in external circuit.
b) Device that controls the direction of current flow. Revolving part in a motor that collects current and gives it to the brushes.

COMPRESSOR

a) The pump in a refrigeration unit which forces warm gaseous refrigerant under pressure to the condensor where it is converted to a liquid state.
) A pump that compresses air or gas.

CLEVIS

CLOCKWISE

CLUTCH

COEFFICIENT

COIL

COMBUSTION

COMMON

COMMUTATOR

COMPRESSOR

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

CONDENSER

a) A refrigeration component that changes gases or vapors to a liquid and thus gives off heat. An electrical component which receives and stores an electric charge.
b) Outside coils of a refrigerator - capacitor.

CONNECTOR

a) A device on the end of a wire that makes it easy to connect or disconnect.
b) Same.

CONTACT

a) An electrical connection - usually movable points such as in a switch.
b) Same.

CONTINUITY

a) An unbroken, continuous path through which electric current can flow.
b) Same.

CONTRACT

a) To reduce; make smaller; shrink.
b) Same.

CORRODED

a) Worn away usually by rust or chemicals.
b) Same.

COUPLING

a) A mechanical device for uniting or connecting parts or things.
b) Same.

CRIMP

a) To squeeze or contract.
b) Same.

CURRENT

a) The transfer of electrical energy in a conductor by means of electron flow.
b) Same.

CUTOUT

a) The temperature or degree at which thermostat or pressure switch contacts open.
b) When thermostat or pressure switch contacts open.

CONDENSER

CONNECTOR

CONTACT

CONTINUITY

CONTRACT

CORRODED

COUPLING

CRIMP

CURRENT

CUTOUT

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

CYCLE	a) Set of events b) Same.
D.C.	a) Abbreviation for direct current. b) Same.
DEFROSTING	a) The melting or thawing of frost or ice. b) Same.
DIAGNOSIS	a) A systematic check or evaluation of a malfunction. b) Figuring out what is wrong with an item.
DIAGRAM	a) That which is marked out. b) Usually used as wiring diagram. A physical layout of the components electrical system.
DIAL	a) A round knob with set divisions of temperatures, degrees, time, etc. b) A knob used to select cycles of time and temperature.
DOWEL	a) A pin which fits into corresponding holes to join two pieces of materials. b) Same.
DRAINBOARD	a) (Wringer type washer) Side trays affixed to the wringer or a conventional washer - purpose to deflect water to proper area. b) Same.
DUCT	a) A tube or canal by which fluids or air are moved and controlled by electricity. A single enclosed runway for conductors or cables. b) Same.
EJECTORS	a) A mechanical device which dispenses or throws things out. b) Same.
ELECTRICAL	a) A device that consumes or is operated by electricity. b) Connected with its use of electricity, such as a motor; switch relays.

CYCLE

D.C.

DEFROSTING

DIAGNOSIS

DIAGRAM

DIAL

DOWEL

DRAINBOARD

DUCT

EJECTORS

ELECTRICAL

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

ELECTRON

a) A negatively charged particle.
b) Same.

ELEMENT

a) Used with the word "heating" in electric appliances. It is usually the range burners, the heater in the oven and water heater.
b) Same.

EPOXY

a) A synthetic plastic adhesive.
b) Fast drying, high strength glue.

ESCUTCHEON

a) Shield; protecting plate; panel.
b) Same.

FAHRENHEIT

a) Designating thermometer on which the boiling point of water is 212° or the freezing of water is 32°.
b) A system of measuring temperature. In the system 32° represents freezing and 212° the boiling temperature of water at sea level pressure.

FILTER

a) Any porous material used to remove impurities from another substance.
b) Material used to clean gas, air, oil, water, etc.

FIN

a) An external rib used for cooling, such as on radiators or motors. An external rib on squirrel-type blower.
b) Same.

FLANGE

a) A projecting rim, collar, edge on an object for keeping it in place or attaching to another object.
b) A rim or collar on wheel which sticks out to hold the wheel in place, give it strength, or attach it to something else.

FLYWHEEL

a) A heavy wheel on a crankshaft wheel which absorbs the power and causes the engine or motor to run smoothly.
b) Same.

ELECTRON

ELEMENT

EPOXY

ESCUTCHEON

FAHRENHEIT

FILTER

FIN

FLANGE

FLYWHEEL

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

FREQUENCY

a) 1. Electrical: The number of complete cycles per second measured in cycles per second.
2. The number of times an event occurs.
b) Electrical cycles per second. Rate of occurrence.

FUSE

a) A protective device in an electric circuit that blows or opens when excessive current flows.
b) An electrical safety device.

GASKET

a) Anything used to make a pint or connection leakproof.
b) A seal to prevent the item from leaking.

GAUGE

a) A tool or instrument used to measure or record.
b) Same.

GEARBOX

a) A cavity holding and controlling the gears of a particular component.
b) Same.

GEARCASE

a) Same as a gearbox, but also often used as a name for washer transmissions.
b) Same.

GENERATOR

a) A machine which converts mechanical energy into electrical energy.
b) A machine that makes electricity.

GRAPHITE

a) A fine carbon dust mostly obtained from natural deposits or from coke.
b) A fine carbon dust made into a lubricant.

GRID

a) Grading or framework; the heating surface of a grill or a waffle iron.
b) Flat heating, cooking surface.

GRILLED

a) Open metal barrier usually used as a protective device such as over a fan blade.
b) Same.

GROMMET

a) A ring or eyelet made of rubber or other material to insulate a part or wires from something.
b) Same.

FREQUENCY

FUSE

GASKET

GAUGE

GEARBOX

GEARCASE

GENERATOR

GRAPHITE

GRID

GRILLED

GROMMET

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

GROWLER	a) A magnetic device used for checking armatures. b) Same.
HEATERS	a) An apparatus for heating. b) An apparatus for heating either by use of electricity or combustible fuels.
HEX	a) Abbreviation for hexagon. b) Used to identify a type of screw, nut or wrench.
HOUSING	a) Usually a metal or plastic container in which other parts or components are held in place. b) Same.
HUMIDITY	a) The amount of moisture in the air. b) Same.
HYDROSTATIC	a) A branch of physics which is concerned with pressure and the equilibrium of a liquid. b) Pertaining to the laws of physics within the pressures of liquids.
IGNITE	a) To set on fire; to burn. b) To light.
IMPELLER	a) A blower or fan or other round disc that moves air or liquids. b) Fan blade; part of pump which forces.
INDUCTION	a) The process by which a body having electrical or magnetic properties calls forth similar properties in a neighboring body without direct contact. b) Same.
INSULATION	a) Material used for insulating. b) Any material used to separate something from anything, or usually to keep cold or heat in its proper place.

GROWLER

HEATERS

HEX

HOUSING

HUMIDITY

HYDROSTATIC

IGNITE

IMPELLER

INDUCTION

INSULATION

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

INSULATORS	a) Substances containing very few free electrons. b) Substances that will not conduct a current and will shield heat and cold.
JUMPER	a) A short wire, usually with clips on each end, for making temporary connections. b) Same.
LAMINATED	a) A type of construction of placing layer upon layer. b) Same.
LUBRICANT	a) Substance such as oil or grease which allows materials to move easily. b) Same.
METER	a) A unit of length = 39.37 inches or an instrument for measuring specified units and rates. Example: Voltmeter, ohmmeter, and kilowatt-hour meter. b) Same.
MICA	a) A semi-transparent mineral used for insulation and as a dielectric in capacitors. b) Material used chiefly as an insulator.
MULTISPEED	a) More than one speed. b) Same.
NAMEPLATE	a) Plate attached to appliance which states such information as manufacturer, electrical model number and serial number. b) Plate on appliance that gives appliance identification.
NEON	a) An inert gas. b) Identifies the type of a TET lamp - neon test light.
NUTDRIVER	a) A tool similar to a screwdriver, but used to turn hex head screws. b) Same.

INSULATORS

JUMPER

LAMINATED

LUBRICANT

METER

MICA

MULTISPEED

NAMEPLATE

NEON

NUTDRIVER

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

OHM

a) Electrical term for resistance. It is the amount of resistance that will allow a current of one ampere to flow under the pressure of one volt.
b) Name for resistance.

ORIFICE

a) A device that controls the flow of a gas or liquid.
b) An opening that allows only a certain amount of gas or liquid to pass.

OUTLET

a) Electrical receptacle for appliance service cords.
b) Place where appliance is plugged in.

OUTPUT

a) Power or energy produced.
b) Same.

PEEN

a) The round end of a ball peen hammer. To work metal in a certain way by striking it with a hammer.
b) Same.

PHASE

a) The relationship between two vectors in respect to angular displacement.
b) Same.

PIGTAIL

a) A flexible wire extending from a component for an electric range or dryer.
b) The service cord on an electric range or dryer.

PINION

a) A spindle with teeth which engages with and turns a larger wheel or gear.
b) Name of a drive gear on some washer transmissions.

PLIERS

a) A pincer-like tool for holding small objects. They are made in many sizes and shapes, some have cutting edges.
b) Same.

POLARITY
POLARIZED

a) A condition by which the direction of the flow of current can be determined in an electrical circuit.
b) Same.

OHM

ORIFICE

OUTLET

OUTPUT

PEEN

PHASE

PIGTAIL

PINION

PLIERS

POLARITY
POLARIZED

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

PROD

a) Gene[redacted]y a pointed instrument used to jab or poke.
b) Same.

PRONG

a) Any pointed or projected portion of an object.
b) The tines of a fork or ends of an electric plug.

P.S.I.

a) Abbreviation for pound per square inch.
b) A unit of measurement in pounds per square inch for pressure.

PULLEY

a) A wheel driven by or driving a belt or the like, as in the transmission of power.
b) Same.

PYROMETER

a) An instrument used to measure high temperatures.
b) Same.

RECEIVER

a) A container that collects excessive liquid or gas.
b) Same.

RECEPTACLE

a) A female type of connector, usually mounted in a box or panel. Power applied to the receptacle can be connected to other equipment by means of a plug.
b) Same.

RECTIFIER

a) A component or device used to convert A. C. into a pulsating D. C.
b) An A. D. to D. C. converter.

REFRIGERANT

a) Any substance that produces a cooling effect by its absorbtion of heat while expanding or vaporizing.
b) Anything that is used to cool.

RELAY

a) A magnetic switch which uses a little current in a central circuit to operate a device needing heavier current in an operating circuit.
b) A magnetically-operated switch.

PROD

PRONG

P.S.I.

PULLEY

PYROMETER

RECEIVER

RECEPTACLE

RECTIFIER

REFRIGERANT

RELAY

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

RESISTANCE	a) That in an electric circuit which opposes the flow of current. It is measured in ohms. b) Same.
RESISTOR	a) A component containing resistance to the flow of an electric current. b) A device, the primary purpose of which is to create resistance into an electrical circuit.
RESOLDER	a) To solder again. b) Same.
REWOUND	a) Wound over again. The motor windings were rewound. b) Same.
RIVET	a) A headed metal pin used to fasten other materials together. b) Same.
ROTOR	a) The moving or revolving part of an electric motor or generator. b) Same.
SCHEMATIC	a) Diagram of an electric circuit showing connections and identification of components. b) A working electric wiring diagram.
SETSCREW	a) A screw used to prevent rotary motion between two parts, such as a pully and shaft. b) Same.
SHAFT	a) A revolving bar serving to transmit action motion as from a motor to a machine. b) A moving bar that sends motion to another part of a device.
SHANK	a) The part of a tool that connects the working end with the handle. b) Same

RESISTANCE

RESISTOR

RESOLDER

REWOUND

RIVET

ROTOR

SCHEMATIC

SETSCREW

SHAFT

SHANK

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

SHUNT	a) To connect across or parallel with a circuit or component; a parallel resistor to conduct excess current around a meter moving coil. Example: Shunts are used to increase the range of a meter. b) To sidetract or detour all or any part of an action.
SHUTOFF	a) Something that shuts off. b) Usually a device to turn something off. Example: Switches, valves and handles.
SOCKET	a) A device for holding a lamp or a tube. b) Same.
SOLDER	a) An alloy used to bond two metals together. A process of joining two metals by melting an alloy. b) Same.
SPLICE	a) Connecting two wires together. b) Same.
S.P.S.T.	a) Abbreviation for single pole, single throw. b) A type of switch.
SYNCHRONOUS	a) Having the same period or frequency. b) Same.
TEMPLATE	a) A pattern or guide. b) Same.
TERMINAL	a) A connecting point in an electric circuit. The posts on a battery. b) Same.
TESTER	a) A tool or instrument used to check or analyze. b) Same.
THERMAL	a) Heat or temperature. b) Same.

SHUNT

SHUTOFF

SOCKET

SOLDER

SPLICE

S.P.S.T.

SYNCHRONOUS

TEMPLATE

TERMINAL

TESTER

THERMAL

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

THERMOPLASTIC

a) Soft and pliable whenever heated.
b) Soft and pliable when heated and with no change in its properties.

THERMOSTAT

a) A device that is sensitive to and controls temperature.
b) Temperature control.

TIMER

a) Electric switch contacts controlled by a manual or electric clock motor.
b) Same.

TOGGLE

a) A type of switch with a flip-flop action.
b) Same.

TRANSMISSION

a) A gear box providing several gear ratios between motor and final drive mechanism.
b) A device which transfers motive force from a motor to a final drive by use of gears, pulley, and hydraulic cylinders.

UNSOLDER

a) To melt or undo a soldered connection.
b) Same.

VELOCITY

a) Rate of force or speed.
b) Same.

VOLTAGE

a) The force that causes free electrons to move in a conductor.
b) Same.

VOLTMETER

a) Instrument used to measure potential difference or E.M.F.
b) Meter used to measure volts.

VOLT

a) Electrical term for potential difference or electromotive force. The force which will cause a current of one ampere to flow through a resistance of one OHM.
b) Term for electric force.

THERMOPLASTIC

THERMOSTAT

TIMER

TOGGLE

TRANSMISSION

UNSOLDER

VELOCITY

VOLTAGE

VOLTMETER

VOLT

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

WATT

a) Unit of electric power. One ampere under the pressure of one volt.
b) Electrical power rating.

WELDED

a) Two metals joined together by heat.
b) Same.

WINDINGS

a) A conductive path, usually wire, inductively coupled to a magnetic core or cell.
b) Coils of wire which do work when electricity is applied.

WIRENUT

a) An insulated nut used to connect two or more electrical conductors.
b) Same.

WATT

WELDED

WINDINGS

WIRENUT

CLUSTER WORDS

Air Gap

American Gas Association (A.G.A.)

Automatic Expansion Valve (A.E.V.)

Bearing Puller

Branch Circuit

B.T.U.

Cam Chart

Capacitor - Start Motor

Capillary Tube

Carbon Monoxide (C.O.)_____

_____

Centrifugal Switch_____

_____

Change of State_____

_____

Check Valve_____

_____

Closed Circuit_____

_____

Compound Gauge_____

_____

Continuity Checker_____

_____

Corbin Pliers_____

_____

Crescent Wrench_____

_____

Customer Relations_____

_____

Door Switch

Double Pole Double Throw (D.P.D.T.)

Drum Pulley

E.M.F. (Electromotive Force)

Fill Valve

Flare Nut

Flare Union

Flash Tube

Flexible Connector

Foreign Object

Garbage Disposer

Gear Puller

Half Flare Union

Heater Pilot

Heating Element

Heat Sensor

Idler Pulley

Inches of Mercury

Inches of Water Column

Infinite Switch

Ladder Diagram

Latent Heat _____

_____

Level Handle Valve _____

_____

L. P. Gas _____

_____

Magnetic Field _____

_____

Make Up Air _____

_____

Mercury Switch _____

_____

Metering Device _____

_____

Mixing Valve _____

_____

Model Number _____

_____

Motor Protector _____

_____

Multi-Speed Motor _____

_____

Natural Gas

Normally Closed (N.C.)

Normally Open (N.O.)

Ohm's Law

Open Circuit

Open End Wrench

Parallel Circuit

Pipe Dies

Pipe Dope

Pipe Wrench

Pounds Per Square Inch (P.S.I.)

Potential Difference_____

_____

Pressure Gauge_____

_____

Pressure Switch_____

_____

Pressure Temperature Relief Valve_____

_____

Primary Air_____

_____

R - 12_____

_____

R - 22_____

_____

Reducing Elbow_____

_____

Reducing Tee_____

_____

R.P.M._____

_____

Run Windings_____

_____

Safety Thermostat _____

_____

Screw Extractor _____

_____

Secondary Air _____

_____

Sensible Heat _____

_____

Serial Number _____

_____

Series Circuit _____

_____

Shaded Pole Motor _____

_____

Side Cutters _____

_____

Single Pole Double Throw (S.P.D.T.) _____

_____

Siphon Break _____

_____

Soldering Gun _____

_____

Soldering Iron

Source Voltage

Spark Igniter

Split Phase Motor

Start Windings

Step-Up

Step-Down

Strain Relief

Street Elbow

Suds Lock

Suds Return Valve

Sweat Solder

Test Light

Thermostatic Expansion Valve (T.E.V.)

Time Delay Fuse

Voltage Drop

V.O.M. (Volt-ohm-millimeter)

Warp Switch

Water Heater

Water Level

Water Level Switch

Wiring Diagram

Zip Tube

NEED TO KNOW WORDS

Adapter

Adjust

Aldehydes

Ambient

Amprobe

Automatic

Bakelite

Ballast

Bleed

Brake

Braze

Bushing

Calrod

Capacitor

Centigrade

Centrifugal

Charge

Circulation

Conduction

Conductor _____

_____

Convection _____

_____

Convert _____

_____

Defective _____

_____

Dehydrate _____

_____

Device _____

_____

Diode _____

_____

Dispenser _____

_____

Dissipated _____

_____

Drier _____

_____

Dryer

Electromagnet

Energize

Etching

Evacuate

Elbow

Filament

Fluorescent

Flux

Freon

Fusion

Fustats

Ground

Header

Hermetic

Idler

Immerse

Impendance

Impinge

Incandescent

Inductor

Infinity

Inventory

Junction

Kilo

Load

Manifold

Manometer

Mega

Micro

Milli

Negative

Nichrome

Nipple

Obsolete

Ohmmeter

Open

Pilot

Potentiometer

Positive

Power

Pressure

Primary

Psychrometer

Pulsator

Pump

Purge

Radiation

Reactor

Reamer

Regulator

Rheostat

Secondary

Short

Snubber

Solenoid

Spin

Swage (Swedge)

Switch

Tee

Thermocouple

Torque

Toxic

Transformer

Union

Universal

Vacuum

Valve

Vapor

Vaporization

Variable

Vent

Venturi_____

_____

Wattmeter_____

_____